

MORTON OUT.

The Report of His Withdrawal is Accepted as True.

A BIG RATIFICATION MEETING

Is what the St. Louis Convention Will Surely Be.

A WEST VIRGINIA DEMOCRAT

Who Reads the Signs of the Times Correctly—Major J. C. Alderson says Free Silver is the Rock on which the Old Ship will Split—McKinley, Protection and Sound Money will Sweep the Country, He Says—The Democracy Without a Courageous Leader.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The announcement made this morning of the withdrawal of Governor Morton from the presidential race has been investigated and seems to be well authenticated and is generally accepted as true. It is the subject of general discussion as an important break in the lines of the opposition to ex-Governor McKinley and makes more certain the prediction made by Senator Elkins through the Intelligencer that the St. Louis convention will be resolved into a ratification meeting.

This probability is speculated upon variously and within the range of discussion is the certainty of a brief convention and the disappointment that will be to St. Louis.

Major Alderson Predicts.

Major J. C. Alderson, well known and prominent among Democratic leaders in West Virginia, is in the city and with others expressed great interest in the news from New York.

"I am of the opinion," he said, "that the Chicago convention will divide on the silver question. If the St. Louis convention adopts an honest money platform, without equivocation it will be the wisest thing the Republicans ever did. Major McKinley has plain sailing, so far as the nomination is concerned, but if his party straddles the financial issue it will hurt him at the polls. The Democratic party is not a unit and I believe the convention shall adopt a platform declaring for gold. I believe there will be a third ticket put in the field. That will possibly throw the election into the house. If the Republicans shall adopt a declaration such as that promulgated by their state convention in Massachusetts, for example, there can be but little doubt of Major McKinley's election by the people."

He Talks Sense.

Major Alderson is an ex-confederate soldier and has had much to do in the past with shaping Democratic policy and naming Democratic candidates. He has some very decided views on the money question, however, and will not be found trailing with the silver coinage crowd. He is of the opinion, however, that the policy advocated by the extremists in that faction was of benefit to a few millionaires mine owners only, and would, if adopted, bankrupt the country.

"If the Republican party, which now seems destined to control affairs," Major Alderson continued, "will declare that the national credit will be restored in all the world, and if its representatives in Congress will see to it that a proper tariff policy is maintained giving protection to the interests that deserve and should have it, there can be no doubt of the popular approval."

Why He is Amused.

He said he was amused to see that the Democratic party is so broken up, and that it is entering upon the presidential campaign without leaders. "Not one of them," he added, "has the courage to combat the silver craze, and some of them are openly advocating it."

Major Alderson Accompanied.

Major Alderson was accompanied to his daughters, of Greenbrier county, West Virginia, the young ladies being on their return to school at Culpepper, Va.

Captain Dwyer.

Captain Dwyer, of the Wheeling district, leaves to-morrow evening for West Virginia, and will be in Martinsburg on the day of his district convention. The four West Virginia members will attend the state convention and will probably be accompanied by Senator elect Wellington, of Maryland, and Congressman Doolittle, of Iowa.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

The Programme in Both Houses—River and Harbor Bill Nearly Completed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—The indications are that the house will drift along for the remainder of the session giving conference reports on appropriation bills the right of way, and disposing of such incidental matters as it can. There is a good deal of pressure from certain quarters for the consideration of the Pacific railroad funding bill and the immigration bill, and while there is a probability that the latter may be considered at the session, the leaders in control of the house seem to have set their faces against the funding bill for this session unless it is propped beyond present anticipations. The immigration bill can hardly come up this week, as the chairman of the committee, Mr. Bartholdt, is at his home in St. Louis attending the state convention.

To-morrow is District of Columbia day, and Wednesday is pre-empted of the special order giving it up to the consideration of private pension bills. It is likely that the contested election cases of Hinkley vs. Downing and Murray vs. Elliott, which were to have been considered last week, will, with such conference reports as are presented, occupy the remainder of the time. The legislative, executive and judicial, the sundry civil, naval and District of Columbia bills are in conference. It is not improbable that a resolution regarding the protection of the two Americans sentenced to death by the Spanish authorities at Havana may be presented and furnish the text for a reopening of a discussion of the entire Cuban situation.

In the Senate.

The probability is that the consideration of the rivers and harbors appropriation bill will be concluded Monday. According to agreement the bill will be followed by the resolution sent Mr. Dupont as a senator from Delaware. With the Dupont resolution disposed of, the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia will be considered, and it probably will consume the remainder of the week. The only provision in the rivers and harbors bill for the construction of a breakwater at Santa Monica, Cal., remains to be acted upon. There will be several speeches on this question Monday. Senators Berry, Vest and Perkins will oppose the amendment, and

Senator Frye, as chairman of the committee on commerce, will explain the committee's reason for its action.

Senator White will reply briefly to Mr. Frye. After this it is expected that he will vote on the amendment, will be taken, and that, whatever the fate of this amendment, the bill will be promptly passed. It is not expected to remain long in conference, as there is a disposition manifest in both houses to get the bill to the President as early as a date as practicable. This is due to the fear of a veto and the determination to remain in session long enough to give Congress time to act in case of such adverse endorsement by the President.

The agreement in regard to the Dupont case is that it shall be taken up for debate immediately after the disposal of the rivers and harbors bill and that a vote shall be taken not later than 5 o'clock of the second day after the debate begins.

It is doubtful whether the entire time allowed for debate will be required. The result of the vote is still in doubt. It depends upon one or two Populist senators, who have not made their position known so far as can be ascertained.

There are several features in the district bill which are expected to arouse debate, but if it should be passed before the close of the week the committee on appropriations will have to take up, and will press in consideration. There will, however, be strong pressure in this event to work on the calendar.

The Cuban question as presented by the imposition of the death sentence upon the members of the Competitor party brings forward a decidedly interesting condition which may result in an attempt at action on this question by the senate during the week. In fact, the outlook in this direction is full of possibilities.

ENDORSED ATKINSON AND LINCH.

Jefferson County Republicans Elect Delegates to the Conventions.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., May 10.—

Pursuant to the call of the chairman of the county executive committee, the Republicans of Jefferson county met in convention at Duffield yesterday and elected delegates to the Clarksburg and Grafton conventions. Dr. Hargrave, of Harper's Ferry, presided, and Editor A. B. Smith, of this city, made an address which evoked great enthusiasm. The delegates to the Grafton convention were instructed to cast the vote of the county as a unit for W. Newton Linch, as delegate to the St. Louis convention.

Hon. George W. Atkinson was endorsed for governor and resolutions were adopted endorsing the course of Congressman Dayton in the house and Senator Elkins in the senate. A number of Democrats were present and announced their intention of voting the Republican ticket in the fall.

LEWIS REPUBLICANS

Hold a Big County Convention and Instruct Delegates to the Conventions.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WESTON, W. Va., May 10.—The

Republicans of Lewis county held a large and harmonious convention here yesterday and named delegates to the various state and district conventions. McKinley was endorsed and delegates were instructed to vote for Hon. G. W. Atkinson for governor, Captain B. B. Dwyer for Congress, J. S. Hyer for auditor and R. Ad Hall for state senator from this district.

The delegates to the Clarksburg convention were instructed to vote for Dr. M. S. Holt for delegate-at-large to St. Louis.

Captain A. M. Wade and ex-Senator J. W. Morrison, of Braxton county, and several local Republicans made short addresses. Lewis county Republicans are in the field for an aggressive campaign and an early primary election will be held.

A Cowardly Deed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STUEBENVILLE, May 10.—John Elliott, a glass worker, was seriously stabbed four times in his left side early this morning, while going home, by Charles McFarland, who was lying in wait to cut Elliott, who has worked for several years ago. McFarland has left the state. Elliott may die.

CANDIDATES FOR BISHOPS

Hastling for Honors Before the Methodist General Assembly.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 10.—The

delegates to the Methodist general conference are beginning to discuss the coming election of bishops, which will be the business next in importance to the disposition of the woman delegate question. It has been decided that no nominations will be made, the list being open to as many candidates as desire to enter. The delegates will vote for whomsoever they please, those first receiving a majority being elected.

Already a number of candidates have been announced. Among them are Rev. Dr. J. W. Bashford, president of Delaware, Ohio, University; Dr. J. E. W. Bowen, of Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Earl Cranston, of Cincinnati; Dr. J. R. Day, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. Joseph C. Hartzell, of Louisiana; Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, Dr. J. M. Buckley, of New York; Dr. C. C. McComb, of New York; Dr. S. F. Phelan, of the New England Conference; Dr. William A. Spencer, of Philadelphia; Dr. T. B. Neely, of Philadelphia; Dr. Charles W. Smith, of Pittsburgh, and Dr. George E. Reed, of the New York East Conference. It has not yet been decided how many bishops will be chosen, but the plan recently proposed by Bishop Walden, is meeting with favor.

At present there are sixteen bishops. Twelve are located in this country, two are missionary bishops in Africa and India and two are occupied in missionary work in various countries. Bishop Walden suggested that the two missionary bishops be made full fledged bishops and given Episcopal residences in Africa and India, and that five additional bishops be created with Episcopal residences, one to be assigned to India, another to China, a third to Japan, a fourth to Europe and the fifth to South America. He thought twelve bishops would then be able to perform the work in this country which is now done by a majority being elected.

If that suggestion is followed five new bishops will be elected and the total number be increased to twenty-one. Already some lively electioneering is being done and when the voting begins, the contest will be spirited.

The religious services at the army to-day consisted of a sermon by Rev. Crawford Johnson, fraternal delegate from the church in Ireland. The visiting ministers supplied pulpits in nearly all the Protestant churches of Cleveland and many of the surrounding towns.

A Record Breaker.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 10.—The

temperatures attained the highest point for May ever recorded at the local weather bureau, since its establishment in 1873. The first of last May it came within one degree of to-day's record while previous to that ninety-one degree on May 10 was the highest reading for May.

SPAIN IS ANGRY

At the Attitude of the United States Government.

VERY STRONG POPULAR CLAMOR

For the Death of the Men Captured on the Competitor.

GENERAL WEYLER MAY RESIGN

If the Court Martial Sentence is Not Confirmed by the Spanish Government—The Fate of the Condemned Men in the Hands of the Authorities in Madrid. Conduct of Consul General Williams at Havana Provokes the Spaniards—Comments of Madrid Papers.

MADRID, May 10.—There are evidences of growing popular excitement in Spain over the attitude of the United States government towards the question of the filibusters captured on board the Competitor. The riots and outbreaks of popular hatred towards the United States at the time of the passage through Congress of the resolutions favoring the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents have not been forgotten, and the sentiments which caused them are but smoldering.

The Spanish government has, on all possible occasions, expressed its appreciation of, and satisfaction with, the efforts made by the United States government to prevent as far as lay in its power the giving of unlawful aid to the Cuban insurgents by citizens of the United States. But the widespread sympathy felt for the insurgents in the United States is well recognized by the Spanish people and the news of the expeditions from the United States from time to time in Cuba creates intense irritation.

The news of the capture of the men on the Competitor was received with great satisfaction and rejoicing. It was felt to be the first opportunity that had been offered to make an example of those engaged in feeding the insurrection. The popular demand for their execution is general and is likely to become vociferous. Little account is taken of the refined questions of treaty interpretation involved in the protest of the United States government against the execution of the sentences. The action of the United States is regarded rather as an expression of sympathy with the insurrection, and there will be a strong popular clamor to disregard it.

The public feeling on the subject is fostered by the tenor of the advice received from Havana. Dispatches from there affirm that Captain General Weyler is greatly irritated at the attitude of the United States on the question of sentences. It is asserted that if the Spanish government adopts a contrary view, owing to the representations made by the United States government, Captain General Weyler will resign his post.

Allegations are made in these Havana dispatches of very extraordinary conduct on the part of Mr. Ramon C. Williams, consul general at Havana. If these are not true, they are nevertheless certain to add fuel to the fire of popular indignation in Spain. Mr. Williams' attitude, it is asserted, is the subject of general censure in Havana and is said to be very provocative. The story goes on to relate that the United States consul general shows himself everywhere in public places in Havana using irritating and menacing language regarding the probable action of the United States towards the authorities in Cuba if the sentences upon the Competitor captives is executed.

The impartial commenting upon the attitude of the United States, says that a man accused of acts of piracy and being taken to a court martial in Havana that the American police made a point of vanishing when filibustering expeditions for Cuba were about to leave Key West.

El Liberal declares that the Spanish government ought to have sent a squadron to Cuba. In addition to arming all the Trans-Atlantic steamboats at its disposal for that service. This newspaper asserts that the steamer Bermuda, belonging to the Cuban insurgent committee, embarked upon the Florida coast 10,000 rifles, six pieces of artillery, three mitrailleurs, a quantity of munitions of war and 300 men, the majority of whom were gunners of the United States militia, for the supply of the Cuban forces in Cuba. The embarkation took place, El Liberal says, in spite of the protests of the Spanish consul at Jacksonville, against allowing it, and the Bermuda left without difficulty or obstruction and according to telegrams received from Captain General Weyler, the expedition has already landed.

Everywhere in the press in Madrid and throughout the country, the attitude of the Spanish government will not be inclined towards hasty action as in the present state of public feeling any summary decision by it may lead to serious consequences.

The fact that the Havana officials have referred the execution of sentence to Madrid is a source of gratification to those interested in the prisoners' fate, and inspires the belief that some leniency may be shown. It is not improbable that an effort may be made in Congress during the coming week by resolution to acquittal the public with the facts in the case, by calling on the President for information and requesting him to take such steps as will give the condemned men a civil trial.

THE CONDEMNED MEN.

Gen. Weyler Asks the Government to Confirm the Sentence—Progress of the War.

HAVANA, May 10.—The Spanish government has been asked to approve the sentences of death passed by court-martial upon the men captured on board the Competitor on a charge of piracy and rebellion. The men sentenced are: Alfredo Laborde, said to be the leader of the party and claiming American citizenship; Dr. Elias Reda, also claiming American citizenship; William Gilden, a native of Kansas; Teodoro Mata. This places the fate of the men in the hands of the authorities at Madrid and insures that they will not be executed without an order from the Spanish government.

James Croelmann, correspondent of the New York World, and Frederick Lawrence, correspondent of the New York Journal, were ordered by the authorities to leave the island for having sent dispatches to their papers offensive to the government, sailed for New York to-day on board the Ward line steamship Segura.

Among the insurgents killed in the engagement at Cunda, near Guaya Melena, in Havana province, three days ago, was the black leader Aurelio Collazo, lieutenant to Captain Puentes, who has a terribly sanguinary reputation and the leader Acea Vigo, lieutenant to Collazo. The insurgent leader Mamerto Romero, was wounded and taken prisoner in an attack upon the village of Cruces.

A corporal and a soldier of the Spanish army have been court-martialed and

executed at Puerto Principe for deserting in the face of the enemy.

Jose Blanco Alfonso, an insurgent incendiary, entered the chapel of the fortress of Cabanes to-day and will be shot to-morrow.

General Pando returned to San to-day to take the oath as senator. The report that Maximino Gomez is in the province of Matanzas is denied and it is said that he is now encamped at Placetas, in Santa Clara province.

Last night the insurgents burned the important village of Cayo Colorado, 158 houses, the city hall and the schools being destroyed.

A report has been received of another engagement which General Suarez Yncian has had with the insurgents in Pinar del Rio. He attacked them in their position, which was an excellent one, at the farm of Quilones. The insurgents found made up of numerous bands and they made a stand for forty-five minutes before they were dislodged, the Spaniards being under a heavy fire for that time. Upon their retreat the insurgents burned the rest of the town of Cacarajacas. The official report of the engagement says that the troops had one killed and twenty-three wounded. There are no further details of the affair.

Britain Protest.

It has become known that the British consul has also intervened in the name of his government on behalf of the Competitor's captives sentenced to death. He invokes clemency for the prisoners.

This action of the British government in the case has caused a sensation here and it has been the topic of comment to-day by all social classes in the community.

It would be difficult to say from any admissions made in official quarters what effect this new development will have in the case. There is a marked absence of irritability manifested in the comments on the subject, and the action of the British official seems to have been taken in very good part. It is pointed out that the intervention of the British consul is couched in very different form from that of the United States consul general, and is, in fact, expressed in very friendly terms, invoking the clemency of the Cuban authorities.

The question of the execution of the captives of the Competitor is recognized to be one of the most important which has occurred since the insurrection broke out. Now that the question has been referred to the government at Madrid, the situation here has quieted down, though there is no cessation of interest and discussion of the question. The attitude of the public is rather one of waiting on the result of the Madrid government. The waiting is attended by much impatience and no little anxiety.

OUR PROTEST

Against the Execution of the Competitor Crew—A Spanish Cabinet Crisis May Grow Out of It.

LONDON, May 10.—The Madrid cor-

respondent of the Standard says: "Senor Canovas del Castillo has publicly stated that America has not protested against Spain's right to punish filibusters, but only against the summary trial. American citizens are entitled to be tried in the civil courts under the treaties of 1795 and 1877. The Spanish government is willing to consider the demand, and has called to Captain General Weyler to delay the execution pending the result of the negotiations which are actively proceeding between Washington and Madrid to define the interpretation of the aforesaid treaties."

"Senor Canovas made a long speech at a meeting of Conservative senators and deputies on Saturday evening, in which he declared that this was a national question which must some day be settled with the assistance of all the allies. He declared that it was impossible to introduce reforms into Cuba before the situation there should resume its normal condition. He confessed his belief that war alone would fall to terminate the insurrection, but he believed that the insurgents could become discouraged, and that radical hatred would contribute largely to cause a cessation of hostilities. If, however, the premier went on, public opinion in Spain should pronounce for a more radical and quicker introduction of colonial home rule, the conservative government and party would willingly resign the direction of affairs to the hands of those consenting to assume such responsibility."

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

No New Developments—State Department is Mute.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—If any official news has been received by the

government in Washington to-day regarding the Americans captured aboard the Competitor by the Spanish and condemned by court-martial to be shot, diligent inquiry fails to disclose its contents. Secretary Olney, to whom a note was addressed on the subject, replied that there was nothing new to make public.

Inquiry in congressional circles among those directly interested in the case of one of the men—Milton—shows that no additional facts have been received by them. Senator Pasco, of Florida, who has taken especial interest in the case, believes that the Spanish government will not be inclined towards hasty action as in the present state of public feeling any summary decision by it may lead to serious consequences.

The fact that the Havana officials have referred the execution of sentence to Madrid is a source of gratification to those interested in the prisoners' fate, and inspires the belief that some leniency may be shown. It is not improbable that an effort may be made in Congress during the coming week by resolution to acquittal the public with the facts in the case, by calling on the President for information and requesting him to take such steps as will give the condemned men a civil trial.

MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS

Of the Steamship Laurada—Another Filibustering Expedition.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A great deal of mystery surrounds the movements of the American steamship Laurada, which came into port Saturday and anchored off Liberty Island. It was generally believed that the Laurada had been chartered by the Cuban junta for the purpose of conveying another filibustering expedition to Cuba.

When the Laurada came into port it was observed that she was drawing very little water and was apparently in ballast. The news of her arrival was soon made known to the Spanish consul general, who hurried to the harbor office, where he is said to have held a conference with United States Consul McCarthy.

Meantime it appears that the consul general had communicated with his superiors, who kept a close watch on the leaders of the Laurada. They learned that a lighter, the name of which could not be ascertained, had made fast a pier at East River. The detectives watched the delivery of many boxes and cases on board the lighter. All this time a tug was in waiting for the detectives at pier 3, East river. At the large office the revenue cutters Hudson and Chandler were under steam.

After the lighter had received her cargo she sailed into the river and took a position off Corlear's Hook, where she anchored. The tug containing the detectives followed in her wake and lay in the middle of the

river until the lighter, bugging, the Brooklyn shore, went down the river, passing through Buttermilk Channel.

As the lighter was going by Governor's island, by way of the channel, the tug put back for pier 3, where, it is said, the detectives met Consul General Baldeano and Marshal McCarthy. They were evidently instructed to continue their pursuit of the lighter, as the tug steamed across the river through Buttermilk Channel to Atlantic East, where the lighter was found warped to a dock. Her cargo had been removed.

The tug then proceeded over to where the Laurada lay and dropped anchor to the south of Bedlow's island. Smoke was pouring from the funnels of the steamship and there was much bustle and activity on deck. Half an hour later the Laurada steamed down the bay and passed out at quarantine.

It is believed that the Laurada will meet some sailing vessel containing the lighter's cargo somewhere down the coast; that the boxes and cases taken aboard the lighter will be transferred from the sailing vessel to the Laurada, which, with Captain O'Brien or Captain Hughes in command, will attempt to land the cargo on Cuban soil.

The Mystery Explained.

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 10.—The tug Commander, with barges Relief and Greenpoint in tow, which sailed from New York Saturday night, and the tug Volunteer, met the steamer Laurada, whose movements in New York harbor had occasioned much mystery, off Montauk Point to-day, and transferred to the steamer about 100 Cubans and several tons of arms, ammunition and dynamite. Captain O'Brien was aboard the Volunteer, and after the transfer was effected returned with the Volunteer. The Laurada put out to sea.

FRANCO-GERMAN TREATY.

The Celebration of the Declaration of Peace at Frankfurt—Emperor William's Speeches.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, May 10.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Franco-Prussian war, was celebrated here to-day in continuation of the fetes and celebrations which have been held throughout Germany in commemoration of the events of the war. The treaty was signed in the Swan hotel in this city by Prince Bismarck on behalf of Germany and Jules Favre on behalf of France.

The celebration was attended by splendid weather. Emperor William and Empress Augusta arrived in the city at 10 o'clock in the morning and received an ovation from a great multitude of people who had gathered to welcome the military, gay colored bunting and elaborate designs of flowers and green being everywhere manifest.

Crowds of people had gathered in the city from outlying districts, and deputations were also present from all the universities of central and southern Germany.

After the official reception had been concluded, their majesties, with a numerous suite, attended a thanksgiving service at St. Catherine church. Dr. Miquel, Prussian minister of finance, was present at this service.

After the service at the church the emperor and empress, unveiled a monument to his grandfather, Emperor William I. The burgomaster of Frankfurt, in a dedicatory speech, hailed William I as the unselfish hero emperor. Emperor William then saluted the statue, which represented the monarch on horse-back. A review of the troops concluded the ceremony.

Emperor William and Empress Augusta took lunch with the landgrave of Hesse. The emperor telegraphed to Prince Bismarck a long dispatch, in which he said:

"To-day's solemn ceremony marks the conclusion of the mighty epoch when Germany won back her unity and greatness and the position due her in the council of the nations. I feel it a matter of both necessity and duty to-day to express to you, my dear prince, in gratitude and veneration, of the never-to-be-forgotten services rendered by you then. Side by side with the name of the great emperor, that of the great chancellor will ever be emblazoned on the pages of history, and the feeling of inextinguishable gratitude towards you will never die within my heart."

"WILHELM."

In reply to this telegram Prince Bismarck said:

"Your majesty has highly honored me by your gracious message of remembrance. I beg to lay my most respectful thanks at the feet of your high majesties."

A Reichsanzeiger in a special issue publishes a report addressed by the emperor to Chancellor Von Hohenlohe, dated Frankfurt-on-the-Main, May 10, expressing his grateful acknowledgments to all present and former members of the civil service who, whether in the higher or in the lower grades contributed each his own meritorious part to the great successes of 1870-71. The emperor proceeds to mention the various departments, including the civil officials of the occupied territories, and concludes by saying:

"God grant that similar times may bring forth equally faithful and self-sacrificing men."

During the luncheon, in repanding to the burgomaster's toast to the health of the emperor and empress, the emperor said:

"It is seldom the privilege of a nation to celebrate such an event. I myself, and the empress are deeply grateful for this patriotic reception. From the life of the great emperor with its many trials we learn how the creator of the universe kept his watch over our people, in choosing him to give peace to the world. It was only granted to him to begin the beginning of the successful work."

Weyler Grows Desperate.

BARCELONA, May 10.—A letter has been received here written by Captain General Weyler, in Cuba, to a deputy living in this city, and that though General Weyler takes a better view of the situation in Cuba, he opines that the rebellion can only be quelled by vigorous measures. He expresses the wish to complete the fortified line from Júcaro on the southern coast of the island to Moron, near the northern coast, in the western portion of the province of Puerto Principe. A railroad runs between these two points. Captain General Weyler founds great hopes upon the completion of this line.

He says that when the rebellion has been crushed, he intends to apply reforms gradually, as soon as the insurgents yield and as opportunity is afforded to Spain to prove her chivalrous sentiments. But he will make no concessions while the rebellion holds its ground.

Order of B'Nai B'rith.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 10.—The district grand lodge of the Independent Order of B'Nai B'rith, comprising Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Colorado and New Mexico, convened here to-day with about seventy delegates in attendance. President Leo Wise, of Cincinnati, in his annual address, criticized the new ritual because in his judgment it attached too much importance to the ritual, and recommended that it be revised. Personally he is an American and refused to believe that his religious faith had anything to do with his nationality.

ARCHBISHOP KAIN

Invested with the Order of the Pallium at St. Louis.

THE IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY

Participated in by Many Distinguished Prelates.

CARDINAL GIBBONS PRESIDES

And Confers the Pallium—An Imposing Procession of a Hundred Vested Priests and Twenty-five Archbishops and Bishops—The Music Rendered by a Choir of Hundred and Twenty-five Vocalists and an Orchestra—Bishop Keane, of Washington, Delivers the Sermon.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 10.—Amid the most impressive ceremonies ever celebrated within the walls of the old cathedral, Right Rev. John J. Kain, archbishop of the diocese of St. Louis, was to-day invested with the order of the pallium, the sacred insignia of his archiepiscopal office.

This is the first time in the history of the archdiocese of St. Louis that the vestiture of the pallium upon the archbishop has been solemnized. A large number of the most distinguished prelates and church dignitaries from all over the country graced the occasion by their presence and assisted in the ceremonies. The conferring of the pallium was performed by Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, assisted by twenty-five archbishops and bishops and one hundred or more priests.

Ten o'clock was the hour set for the commencement of the services. At that time the procession, which was to precede the service, formed in the sacristy of the cathedral and took up the line of march. The procession was headed by the cross bearers, followed by the choir, a body of one hundred or more visiting and local priests attired in white surplices, Vicar General Mulslepen and the archbishops and bishops came next and were followed by a train of acolytes, altar boys and the officers of the mass. Archbishop Kain and his attendants, under a purple canopy, came next and the rear of the train was brought up by Cardinal Gibbons, who, dressed in full canonical robes, under a scarlet canopy, attended by his deacons of honor and two pages. Two pages similarly attended the archbishop. The entire procession entered the cathedral and marched up the center aisle to the sanctuary.

After the processional had been rendered by the choir, the Introit was chanted by the chorale seminary, and the Mass was celebrated by the archbishop, who, accompanied by the organ and an orchestra. Cardinal Gibbons acted as celebrant, and at the conclusion of the celebration Bishop Keane, of Washington, D. C., delivered an eloquent sermon.

At the close of the sermon Cardinal Gibbons was again robed in the full vestments of his office, and the ceremony of the conferring of the pallium was begun. The pallium, which had been placed on the epistle side of the altar, was handed to the cardinal, who arose and placed it upon the kneeling archbishop's shoulders. After the archbishop's shoulders, Cardinal Gibbons went to the gospel side of the altar, while the archbishop, with the pallium upon his shoulders, arose and ascended his throne. Before he could give his archiepiscopal benediction to the congregation, which would complete the ceremonial, the master of ceremonies escorted a delegation of prominent citizens, representing the